The People's Press.

VOL. XX. SALEM, N. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1872. NO. 46.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Select Miscellany.

THE SECRET CLOSET.

In the year 18— John Smith (I use ficticious names) was indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson. The case was one of the most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unparalleled. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate. A person, supposed to be an entire stranger to him, had, late in a Summer's day, requested and obtained shelter and hospitality for the night. He had, it was supposed, after taking some light refreshment, retired to bed in perfect health, requesting to be awaked at an early hour the following morning. When the servant appointed to call him entered the room for that purpose, he was found in his room perfectly dead; and from the appearance of the body, it was observed that he had been so for many hours.—There was not the slightest marks of violence upon his person and the countenance retained the same expression it had borne during life.

Days and weeks passed on, and little further was discovered. In the meantime rumor had not been idle. Suspicions were vague, indeed, and undefined, and were at first whispered and afterwards expressed. The precise object of these suspicions was not clearly indicated; some implicated one person, and some another; but they all pointed to Smith, the master of the house, as concerned in the death of the stranger; and in fine, the magistrates were induced to commit Mr. Smith to jail to take his trial for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson. As it was deemed essential to the attainment of justice to keep secret the examination of the witnesses who were produced before the magistrates, all the information of which the public were in possession before the trial took place was that which I have [illegible] was the state of things upon the morning of the trial.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his case to the jury in a manner that indicated very little expectation of a conviction. He began by imploring them to divest their minds of all that they had heard before they came into the box; he entreated them to attend to the evidence, and judge from that alone.

It would be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the deceased died of poison—poison of a most subtile nature, most active in its operation, and possessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no external mark or token by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of which it was composed were of so sedative a nature that, instead of the body on which it had been used exhibiting any contortions, or marks of suffering, it left upon the features nothing but the calm and placid quiet of repose.

The prisoner's family consisted only of himself, a housekeeper, and one man-servant. The man-servant slept in an outhouse adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept in one end of the house and the housekeeper in the other, and the deceased had been put into a room adjoining the housekeeper's.

It would be proved, by a person who happened to be passing by the house on the night in question, about three hours after midnight, that he had been induced to remain and watch, from having his attention excited by the circumstance, then very unusual, of a light moving about the house at that late hour. That person would state most positively that he could distinctly see a figure, holding a light go from the room in which the prisoner slept to the housekeeper's room, that two persons then came out of the housekeeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Whether the two persons went into Thompson's room he could not see, as the window of that room looked another way; but in about a minute they returned, passing quite along the house to Smith's room again; and in about five minutes the light was extinguished and he saw it no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrate had committed Smith; and, singularly enough, since his committal the housekeeper had been missing, nor could any traces of her be discovered.

Within the last week, the witness who saw the light, had been more particularly examined, and in order to refresh his memory, he had been placed at dark, in the very spot where he had stood on that night, and another person was placed with him. The whole scene, as he had described it, was acted over again; but it was utterly impossible, from the cause mentioned, to assert, when the light disappeared, whether the parties had gone into Thompson's room. As if, however, to throw still deeper mystery over this extraordinary transaction, the witness persisted in adding a new feature to his former statement; that after the persons had returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice perceived some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described by saying it appeared as if a door had been placed before the light.

Now, in Smith's room, there was nothing which could account for this appearance; his bed was in a different part, and there was neither cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty, the room in which he dressed being at a distance beyond.

He would state only one fact more, (said the learned counsel,) and having done his duty, it was for the jury to do theirs. Within a few days there had been found in the prisoner's house, the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular appearance; it was apparently not of English manufacture, and was described by the medical men as being used by chemists to preserve those liquids which are most likely to lose their virtue by exposure to the air. To whom it belonged, or to what use it had been applied, there was no evidence to show.

Such was the address of the counsel for the prosecution; and during its delivery I had earnestly watched the countenance of the prisoner, who had listened too, with deep attention. Twice only, did I perceive that it produced in him the slightest emotion. When the disappearance of the housekeeper was mentioned, a smile as of scorn, passed over his lip; and the notice of the discovery of the stopper obviously excited an interest, and I thought, an apprehension; but it quickly subsided. I need not detail the evidence that was given for the prosecution; it amounted in substance to that which the counsel stated, nor was it varied in any particular. The stopper was produced, and proved to be found in the house; but no attempt was made to trace it to the prisoner's possession, or even knowledge.

When the case was closed, the learned Judge addressing the counsel for the prosecution, said he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to call upon the prisoner for his defence; and if the jury were of the opinion they would at once stop the case. Upon this observation from the judge, the jury turned round for a moment, and then intimated their acquiesence in his lordship's views of the evidence. The counsel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of acquittal was about to be taken, when the prisoner addressed the court. He urged the judge to permit him to state his case to the jury, and to call his housekeeper, with so much earnestness, and was seconded so strongly by his counsel, that Lord Mansfield, though very much against his inclination, and contrary to his usual habit, gave way, and yielded to the request.

The prisoner then addressed the jury and entreated their patience for a short time. He repeated to them that he never could feel satisfied to be acquitted merely because the evidence was not conclusive, and pledged himself in a very short time, by the few observations he should make, to obtain their verdict upon much higher grounds—upon the impossibility of his being guilty of the dreadful crime.

Of the stopper which had been found, he disavowed all knowledge; declared most solemnly that he had never seen it before it was produced in court; and he asked, could [illegible] of its being found in his house only a few days ago, when hundreds of people had been there, produce upon an impartial mind even a momentary prejudice against him? One fact and only one had been proved, to which it was possible for him to give an answer—the fact of his having gone to the bedroom of his housekeeper on the night in question.

He had been subject for many years of his life to sudden fits of illness; he had been seized with one on that occasion, and had gone to her to procure her assistance in lighting a fire. She had returned with him to his room for that purpose, he having waited for a minute in the passage while she put on her clothes, which would account for the momentary disappearance of the light; and after she had remained in his room for a few minutes, finding himself better, he had dismissed her, and had retired again to bed, from which he had not risen, till he was informed of the death of his guest. It had been said that, after his committal to prison, his housekeeper had disappeared. He avowed that, finding his enemies determined, if possible, to accomplish his ruin, he had thought it probable they might tamper with his servant; he had therefore kept her out of the way; but for what purpose? Not to prevent her testimony being given, for she was now under the care of his solicitr, and would instantly appear for the purpose of confirming, as far as she was concerned, the statement which he had just made,

Such was the prisoner's address which produced a powerful effect. It was delivered in a firm and impressive manner, and its simplicity and artlessness gave it an appearance of truth. The housekeeper was then put into the box and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. According to the custom, at the time almost universal, of excluding witnesses from court until their testimony was required, she had been kept at a house near at hand, and not heard a single word of the trial. There was nothing remarkable in her manner or appearance; she might be about thirty-five or a little more, with regular, not agreeable features, and an air perfectly free from embarrassment.

She reported, in almost the prisoner's own words, the story he had told of his having called her up, and her having accompanied him to his room, adding that, after leaving him, she had retired to her own room and had been awakened by the man servant in the morning with an account of the traveler's death.

She had now to undergo a cross-examination; and I may as well state here that which, though not known to me till afterward, will assist the reader in understanding the following scene. The counsel for prosecution had, in his own mind, attached considerable importance to the circumstances mentioned by the witness who saw the light; that while the prisoner and the housekeeper were in the room of the former, something like a door had intervened between the candle and the window, which was totally irreconcilable with the appearance of the room when examined; and he half persuaded himself that there must be a secret closet which had escaped the search of the officers of justice, the opening of which would account for the appearance alluded to, and the existence of which might discover the property which had so mysteriously disappeared.

His object, therefore, was to obtain from the housekeeper (the only person except the prisoner who could give any clue to this) such information as he could get, without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the subject, which as she could not help seeing its importance, would have led her at once to a positive denial. He knew, moreover, that as she had not been in court, she could not know how much or how little the inquiry had brought to light; and by himself treating the matter as immaterial, he might lead her to consider it so, also, and by that means, unsuspectedly draw forth all she knew.—After some unimportant questions, he asked her in a tone and manner calculated rather to awaken confidence than to excite distrust:

'During the time you were in Mr. Smith's room, you stated that the candle stood on the table in the center of the room?'

'Yes.'

'Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once, or twice, while it stood there?'

A pause; no answer.

'I will call it to your recollection. After Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open?'

'He shut it.'

'Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it?'

'It was.'

'Do you recollect how long it was open the last time?'

'Not above a minute.'

'The door when open, would be exactly between the light and the window, would it not?'

'It would.'

'I forgot whether you said the closet was on the right or left hand side of the window?'

'The left.'

'Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening it?'

'None.'

'Can you speak positively of the fact? Have you ever opened it yourself, or seen Mr. Smith open it?'

'I never opened it myself.'

'Did you never keep the keys?'

'Never.'

'Who did?'

'Mr. Smith always.'

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes towards the spot where the prisoner stood, and the effect was almost electrical. A cold damp sweat stood upon his brow; his face had lost all its color; he appeared a living image of death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted. The consequences of her answers flashed across her mind.

She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate and by the little importance he had seemed to place to her statement, that she had been led on, by one question to another, till she had told him all that he wanted to know.

During the interval (occasioned by her illness) as to the proceedings, the solicitor for the prosecution left th[illegible] resumed his seat [illegible] prisoner his station [illegible] housekeeper her[illegible] court in the interval [illegible] ed with spectators, scarce [illegible] left his place, lest, during his absence [illegible] should be seized by some one else.

The cross-examination counsel then addressed the witness: 'I have a very few more questions to ask of you; but beware that you answer them truly, for your life depends upon a thread.'

'Do you know this stopper?'

'I do.'

'To whom does it belong?'

'To Mr. Smith.'

'When did you see it last?'

'On the night of Mr. Thompson's death.'

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court, bringing with him on a tray, a watch, two money bags, a jewel case, a pocket-book, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having no cork in it; some other articles there were in it, not material to my story. The tray was placed upon the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness, and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring my tale to a close. The house where the murder had been committed was between nine and ten miles distant. The Solicitor as soon as the cross-examination had discovered the existence of the closet, and its situation, had set off on horseback, with two sheriff's officers, and after pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this place of concealment.

The search was well rewarded; the whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thompson, was found there, amounting in value to several thousand pounds; and to leave no doubt, a bottle was discovered, which the medical men instantly pronounced to contain the very identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result is too obvious to need explanation.

The case presents the perhaps unparalleled instance of a man accused of murder as to induce the judge and jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal, but who presisting in calling a witness to prove his innocence, was, upon the testimony of that very witness, convicted and executed.

LAPLAND MARRIAGES.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parents or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment to a female, the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of a third part of the race, so that it is impossible except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid outruns her suitor, the matter is ended, he must never have her, it being penal for the man to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him, though at first she runs hard to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atlanta's golden balls to retard her speed,) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she cometh to the mark or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their will; and this is the cause that in this poor country, the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love and cause real unhappiness.

From Tilton's Golden Age.

The Trees of the Cape Fear.

BY MRS B. A. LOCKWOOD.

Reader, if you are in a quiet, meditative mood, and wish a romantic journey; if you would commune with yourself, or with nature; if you would read the foot-prints and way-marks of more than a hundred years, take a trip in summer time up the Cape Fear river. Some author whom I have read—Ruskin, I think, is a tree worshipper, and makes of them companions and friends; but no trees that I have ever seen before, have such a human look as these.

This river, tortuous and narrow for its channel, is bordered on both sides for 150 miles with old trees that must have been familiar with the sayings and doings of more than a century. Here is the live oak, with its deep green foliage and roomy arms, towering two hundred feet above the river's brink. Here are hickory trees, growing in a magnificence never seen elsewhere, and suggesting an elysium for boys in October nutting time—a more solemn tree, nevertheless, with a dark shadow answering back from out the waters depths. Old buttonwoods, with arms and trunks as white as ghosts, are pointing heavenward, warning the beholder of the life to come; while the pliant willow, as is their wont, are kissing with their soft, wavy green, the water's edge. The stately cypress and the moaning pine stand in their majesty apart. The juniper, with its light leaves tossing in a gentle breeze, swayed by a breath of summer air, invites such twining plants as readily draw support from its porous wood.

Here is a mimosa, with the scarlet creeper, and its tufts of brilliant flowers so wound around it to its very top, you almost think the tree and vine are one; and then upon each outstretched arm is hung the southern moss. Never did parasite more adorn the hand that fed it, than does this delicate air plant the southern forest. As if nature had striven to deck herself for a holiday, and make herself more lovely, this beautiful moss, like the soft gray beard of age, is hung on every bough.

The mistletoe loves the haunts of men, and seeks the mulberry tree; but this fairy moss hangs its festoons on every leafy bough. Its language is "Time," and I heard it say "I lightly touch the heart that is young when the head is gray."

Old grape vines and bitter sweet stretch up from the river's edge and side banks for many feet to embrace these sentinels of time, looking as though they too had birth in the century which had passed into shadows. Away up in mid-air fairy bowers are formed, where nymphs of wood and water meet. Here and there a brook[illegible]s through the bank to mingle [illegible]ream, and now a silvery cascade [illegible]annel that itself has [illegible]ast, the wind [illegible] kind to are [illegible]turning it [illegible]phic [illegible]ri[illegible] passed me.

[illegible] we glide on up the [illegible] broken only by the splash of a [illegible] or the dip of a water-fowl, through this unbroken line of trees, until we reach Fayetteville. The sun is sinking low, and in the water shadows now, I see these trees grow down as well as up, with base to base. If the shadows of the upper row, outlined against the sky, are soft, this lower row is softer still, and in the skimming waters seems the parting line of the universe, with sky above and sky below. I have no companions but these trees in this summer evening's ride, and we shall part as friends, while I am richer for the lesson taught.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 23.

A Singular Duel---Knives at Arm's Length.

A very curious encounter recently took place in London, between two German gentlemen of considerable prominence in social and mercantile circles in the city. They quarreled—about a lady of course—and resolved to fight it out to the bitter end. Seconds were accordingly obtained, and a physician and surgeon engaged, in the most approved fashion, and the duel was arranged to take place in Finsbury Park. The combat was not permitted to be waged there, however, and after some trouble another location was selected, and after the usual preliminaries the hostile parties proceeded at once to action.

It is asserted that they fought with dagger-knives having blades seven inches in length; that the distance they stood apart was only at arm's length, and the position toe to toe. The eyes of each combatant was protected by a vizard, and two of the fingers and the thumb were protected by the guard of the knives. Hostilities commenced at seven o'clock, and in the first few passes the smaller antagonist wounded his adversary twice in the right arm. The contest proceeded, and the thrusts and parries followed each other in fierce succession. The combatant who had gained the earlier successes, seemed to have lost nerve, for, after twenty minutes severe fighting, he lost his guard and received an ugly gash from the corner of the mouth to the end of the ear. The physician and seconds here interposed, and hostilities were suspended. The dangerously wounded man was conveyed to the German Hospital. He was speechless when removed, and all communication with him involving the use of speech has been forbidden.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Few persons are aware how immense the lumber trade of the United States really is, and how rapidly increasing. Not only is this the case in the Atlantic States and in the North, but even on the Pacific coast, the demand, both for home consumption and for export is very great. From Puget Sound alone, the shipments of fir were, in the year 1869, nearly 237,000,000 feet, and this year will be 238,000,000. This timber goes almost over the world. It is shipped, according to the custom-house records, to Callao, Tahiti, London, Mexico, Australia, Russia, New York, Chicago, Valparaiso, Holland, Panama, Calcutta and Victoria.

Personal Magnetism.

We often hear the phrase, but do not often see it defined, and many are apt to suppose it to be an occulate power, with which some are especially endowed.—Now, there is nothing mysterious in this matter. Every one, in a degree corresponding to his intellectual vigor, impresses those he comes in contact with, and draws from them a display of qualities such as he has exhibited. One man meets every one with an open, smiling face, a hearty grasp of the hand, and a friendly interest in all that interests the one he meets—to him the world seems mostly made up of friends than others. Another meets the world with the idea plainly expressed in his whole deportment—

"I care for nobody, no not I
And nobody cares for me."

And he draws that feeling to the surface and nobody cares for him. A third goes through life, gloomy and doubtful of everybody, as if all the world were intent on cheating him. It is astonishing, the number of rogues that a man actually does meet. If any doubt that this view of the case is correct, let them try the experiment. Take some day when you are healthy and happy, and endeavor to impress your state on all you meet; see if nearly all will not seem to be happier for having met you, see if you cannot get accommodations, services, and good wishes that you could not have had, had you not caused them to reflect the light of your countenance, and made them feel the love you showed. On another day when you feel sick, or have a "raging tooth," or a loss in business, as before, make every one understand that you are uncomfortable or angry, and see how friends get away from you as quickly as possible, how they "cannot accommodate," how everything seems uncomfortable and hateful. Try the two moods on the same man, and see how much personal magnetism you have, and what opposite qualities you will develop. Everybody has this magnetism that has vigor of mind and will, but it may attract good or evil to the surface; so every one may develop love or hate at pleasure. "He that hath friends must show himself friendly" or he will soon have no friends. "As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man."

Do not misunderstand here. It is not necessary or right that you should give up, or fail to assert any principle; it is not needed that you smile on sin as on virtue; it is not necessary to be unable to say "no." On the contrary "speaking the truth *in love*" develops the most powerful form of personal magnetism, for men desire to respect those they like and will not long accept the influence of one too wicked or too feeble to be trusted.

If, then, you feel disposed to complain that your acquaintances are cold or unfriendly, look within yourself; it is certain the fault is there. Watch your moods, beware of inflicting your sorrow on every one you meet; especially avoid feeling indifferent to the annoyances of others. If you watch only yourself, yourself is your world, and instead of reflecting the genial light that beams from friendly eyes, you see only the darkness within. No one who steadily tries to be, will surely be recognized a prince among his fellows, and men will speak admiringly of his "personal magnetism."—*Ex.*

Not a Hoax after All--Authentication of the Reported Discoveries of Diamonds in Arizona and Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Oct 24.—There is no longer any doubt as to the discovery of diamond fields in southwestern Colorado and Arizona. Several packages of stones have passed through Denver, and after reaching San Francisco, have been proved to contain diamonds of the first water, together with other precious stones. A company of 100 men is organizing here, and already numbers over eighty who will start in a few days, armed, equipped, and provisioned for a six month expedition. Another diamond district has been found in Colorado nearly west of Dover, on the proposed extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. An engineer's party left Puebla on September 3d, following the Arkansas river and Tennessee creek, to the headwaters of the Piney river, down the Piney, Grand, White and Unitah rivers, and reached Salt Lake City, October 16. While passing over that portion of the route indicated by the Piney and Unitah rivers, the engineers were attracted by the brilliancy of the stones found in this region, and, without a suspicion of their being diamonds, quite a number were gathered as specimens. After arriving at Salt Lake City, and hearing of the Arizona diamonds, these specimens were produced and tested, and proved to be genuine diamonds. The belief is rapidly growing that the wealth of the Colorado diamond fields will vastly eclipse her wealth in silver and gold.

Melting of Gold at the Mint.

From the Philadelphia North American, Nov. 4.

Saturday morning the United States Mint commenced melting the first installment ($1,000,000) of twenty million gold pieces, which during the ensuing month are to be recoined into larger denominations. These pieces are of inconvenient size, and the government has experienced trouble in issuing them in large quantities. This induced the Government to take them from the sub-Treasury in New York, where they have been idle the past few years, and place the metal in a more desireable shape.

From 1849, when the first one dollar gold pieces were coined at the Mint in this city, to 1867, when the coinage was stopped, there has been $17,709,442 made in the Philadelphia Mint alone. It is presumed that the whole issue of one-dollar gold pieces will amount to over thirty million.

One million of gold dollars, when first issued by the Mint, will weigh 3,686 pounds avoirdupois, or a fraction over one ton (twenty cwt.) and four-fifths. In twenty millions of dollars we have nearly thirty-three tons. The loss by abrasion in one million of dollars is $4,408.37. In other words, $20,000,000, used ten years, loses $88,167.40. If the twenty million pieces to be melted, were piled in a perpendicular line they would reach eleven and five-sixth miles. Were the pieces laid flat on a level plain, they would extend one-hundred and fifty-eight miles.

Agricultural.

Shiftless Systems.

The losses which most reduce the farmer's profits are those which arise from missed opportunities, badly laid plans, want of preparation for possible contingencies, and other failures resulting from poor business habits. The husbandman above all others needs to take thought for the morrow. Harvesting, supply of tools, seed, and other necessary things, should be considered beforehand. Perhaps the most serious pecuniary wounds a farmer thus inflicts on himself, arise from want of preparation for changes of weather during the growth of his crops, their harvesting, or for the winter care of his stock. Scientific farming in its best sense, is neither more or less than farming on the basis of the best possible plan. The first application of method is in choosing a rotation of some sort; the next is in choosing the best rotation for the soil or circumstances of the farmer and the farm; and the next is so planning the work and stocking of the farm that the original laying out and cultivating of the fields, preparing and applying manure, and growing and using the crops, that one shall pave the way for the next; and the last one shall give an opportunity for the soil to regain something of what it has been all along giving up to the harvester. All this requires not only a practical knowledge of agricultural labor, but a knowledge of what other farmers are doing, in the best way of applying labor; and this requires reading and study.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Cut Feed for Horses.

An accurate farmer has furnished the *Country Gentleman* with a statement of his experiment with feeding cut feed and meal to horses, accompanied with weighing and measuring. He cuts oats and straw about an inch long, with a raw hide cylinder machine; and this chopped straw is then treated with corn meal and bran mixed in about equal quantities as to weight, so that each horse has about a bushel of cut feed and three quarts of the meal bran twice in each day. Sometimes hay is cut instead of oat straw, or both are mixed. It is found that two hundred pounds per week of this mixture of cornmeal and bran, added to the cut feed, will keep a pair of working horses in the best condition. This, he is satisfied from experiment, is less than two-thirds cost of keeping them on uncut dry hay and whole grain. The corn meal alone is not so good for horses as when mixed with bran. An excellent meal is made of ground oats. The fodder is cut by horse power, on stormy or spare days, and stored in large bins, so as to furnish always a surplus on hand.

A Hog Disease and its Remedy.

A correspondent in Shelby county, Ky., describes a disease (which he calls cholera) prevailing in that section among hogs, and gives a remedy. Its symptoms are a [illegible] and hard and marble-like excrement." Soon as these are noticed administer calomel, [illegible] half a pound to every fifty shoats, mixed with corn [illegible] sistened that it will adhere. This is designed to change the action of the bowels, and if that effect does not follow in due time the dose must be repeated. Next, mix in troughs, salt, wood-ashes and coal-tar, in the proportion of 7 parts of salt, 7 of ashes and 2 of tar. The hogs will soon become fond of it, and the effect will be to remove from them all vermin, and keep them generally in a healthy condition. This, he testifies, has been found by all who have tried it efficacious both as preventive and remedy.

The wheat crop of the northwest will be a full average, although in central Missouri and southern Kansas it is almost a total failure. The great wheat belts of the north, beginning with Western New York and taking in the northern half of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and southern Wisconsin and Michigan, is not touched with any disaster. The crop is splendid in quality and will yield well in this section. The corn crop of the northwest will be the largest for many years, while rye, barley and oats, particularly the latter, will be considerably above the average. The south has secured the largest wheat crop, making allowance for heavy losses, that she ever harvested, and now has a splendid corn crop, much of which is in the cotton growing States. Altogether the prospect is that we shall have the most bountiful year since the war.

Dreary Homes.

Of all the dreary places, deliver us from the dreary farm house which so many people call home. Bars for a front gate; chickens wallowing before the door; pig pens elbowing the house in the rear; [illegible] at all; no flowering shrubs; no neatness, no trimness. And yet a lawn, and trees, and a neat wall, and a pleasant porch, and a plain fence around all, do not cost a great deal. They can be secured little by little, at odd times, and the expense hardly felt. And if ever the time comes when it is best to sell the farm, fifty dollars so invested will often bring back five hundred. For a man is a brute who will not insensibly yield to a higher price for such a farm when he thinks of the pleasant surroundings it offers his wife and children.

Young man if you would succeed in this world, stop your day dreaming, that listless drifting. Choose some trade or profession, and then master it. Have an object in life, and work to attain it. Be number one in your profession, or calling whatever it may be. Be honest, upright, industrious, polite and persevering, and you will live honored and respected, and die rich and happy.

A wedding is to come off in Philadelphia in December with twelve bridesmaids, all attired by Worth, of Paris. The bride's dress will be of Belgian lace and cost nine thousand dollars in gold.

There were 84 converts and 51 accessions to the Church at a Methodist meeting at Barnard's Camp Ground, Clay county.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEBER 14, 1872.

The following is the vote of Forsyth County:

	GRANT.	GREELEY.
Belew's Creek,	63	57
Salem Chapel,	94	46
Bethania,	108	62
Old Richmond,	43	41
Kernersville,	85	95
Middle Fork,	102	23
Old Town,	58	87
Vienna,	55	56
Abbott's Creek,	84	23
Broadbay,	105	47
South Fork,	90	53
Lewisville,	80	49
Winston,	133	119
	1100	758
	758	
Grant's majority,	342	

The vote in Stokes County stands: Greeley, 839, Grant, 825. Greeley's majority 14.

The Election.

We presume all persons who take any interest in politics are aware of the result of the late Presidential election by this time. Greeley has only been successful in Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky. All the other States have gone for Grant. In other words, Grant carries about 29 out of the 37 States.

North Carolina goes for Grant from 8,000 to 10,000 because the Conservatives and Democrats failed to vote.

We clip the following from the Charlotte *Democrat*:

THE STAY-AT-HOMES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington *Star* says these gentry have lost the State, which ought to have gone for Greeley and Brown. They have wrought folly; do they feel easy?—Is it comfortable to know that a little energy, a little patriotism would have made the result different in North Carolina?—How do the stay-at-homes like the prospect? Do they mean to continue at the staying business? Will they stay in 1874 when we have a Legislature to elect and a Governor and Judges? We have precious little patience with that sort of thing. We did what we could ourselves, and thought we were doing only our bare duty. We seriously blame the men calling themselves Conservatives who would not work, some of whom even refused to vote in the late election.

HOW THE RESULT IS RECEIVED.—In looking over our exchange papers, we find the tone of the Conservative, Democratic and Liberal press is by no means desponding. The defeat of Horace Greeley is deplored, but the causes of the defeat are well known to have been other than those of sectionalism and passion. Liberalism is not defeated, the good seed has been sown and will germinate and produce a rich harvest, sooner or later.

The sentiment of the leading Conservative Democratic press North and South is substantially as the Washington Patriot

"The Liberal movement is temporarily checked, but not defeated. Its ultimate triumph is certain and there are thousands who conspired against it that will learn to deplore this mistaken opposition, and join hands hereafter in a patriotic effort to redeem this error and to elect a Reform candidate in 1876. The great principles and ideas which underlie this cause can be no more suppressed than the order of the seasons can be arrested. In the language of the Kentucky hunter. "Let us pick our flints and try again.""

ACCEPTABLE TO THE MONARCHISTS.—The London *Times*, in an article in its issue of the 5th, the day of our Presidential election, anticipated Grant's re-election, and said it would be "eminently satisfactory," adding:

"President Grant has not proved a perfect Chief Magistrate; he has been guilty of extreme carelessness, and it is to be hoped that he will take a lesson from the developments of the past six months. His errors were errors of ignorance, but this defence will no longer hold good. The past must be effaced. Reform of civil service urgently demands the appointment to office of persons qualified to administer the duties."

Hereabouts the dignified and respectable portion of the Republicans conduct themselves decently and quietly, no doubt well pleased with their success.

The small fry are at times a little noisy and boisterous in their futile efforts to gain a little notoriety among a certain class.

Appointments.

Theo. N. Ramsay, General Deputy of the Independent Order of Good Templars, will address the citizens of North Carolina on the Temperance question at the following places:

High Point,	Thursay,	November	14th
Winston,	Friday,	"	15th
Lexington,	Tuesday,	"	19th
Jerusalem,	Thursday,	"	21st
Mocksville,	Friday,	"	22 d
Moffit's Mills	Monday,	December	2d
Reidsville,	Wednesday,	"	4th
Wentworth	Thursday,	"	5th
Yanceyville,	Saturday,	"	7th
Ruffin,	Monday,	"	9th
Leaksville,	Tuesday,	"	10th

We have received, with the compliments of the Society, an address delivered by Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, before the Graduating Class and Literary Societies of Wake Forrest College in June last.

We learn from the Petersburg papers that W. J. Uzzle, father of the Messrs. Uzzle, of the Raleigh *News*, died in Petersburg, on Thursday last.

The official returns from the counties come in slowly. As far as heard from, says the *News*, the indications are that Grant's vote will fall at least ten thousand under the Caldwell vote, and Greeley twenty thousand below Judge Merrimon.

A Glance at the Various Presidential Struggles.

The following glance at the various Presidential contests and summary of the electoral votes cast, which we compile from one of our exchanges, will probably be of interest at the present time:

In the first election, at which only ten of the States voted, the choice of electors in all save one (Virginia) was made by the Legislatures. Of the sixty-nine electoral votes, George Washington received every one. In the second election for President, in 1792, Washington again received all the electoral votes, one hundred and thirty.—In the third, at which he declined to be a candidate, John Adams was elected after a hard struggle, receiving 71 out of the 138 votes. In the fourth election, with every State voting for electors after its own fashion, the Electoral College was divided into 77 votes for Thomas Jefferson, and 77 for Aaron Burr, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. The end of that memorable struggle was the choice of Thomas Jefferson for President, and a constitutional amendment preventing the recurrence of such a state of affairs in the future. In the fifth election Thomas Jefferson was again successful, receiving 164 out of 178 electoral votes. In the 6th election, James Madison received 122 out of 176 votes. In the seventh he had 128 to 89 for De Witt Clinton. James Monroe, his successor, had at his first election 183 to 34 for Rufus King, and at his second 228 to 1 for John Quincy Adams, almost a unanimous vote. In 1824 Andrew Jackson received 99 votes, John Quincy Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 87. The election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and Adams was chosen by the vote of Kentucky, cast by Mr. Clay. Since that time the vote has stood as follows:

Year.	Candidate.	Party.	Electoral Vote.
1828...	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	178
1828...	John Q. Adams	Federal	83
1832...	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	219
1833...	Henry Clay	Whig	49
1832...	John Floyd	Whig	11
1832...	William Wirt	Whig	7
1836...	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	170
1836...	W. H. Harrison	Whig	73
1836...	Hugh L. White	Whig	26
1836...	Daniel Webster	Whig	14
1836...	W. P. Mangum	Whig	11
1840...	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	60
1840...	W. H. Harrison	Whig	234
1840...	James G. Birney	Liberty	
1844...	James K. Polk	Democrat	170
1844...	Henry Clay	Whig	105
1844...	James G. Birney	Liberty	
1848...	Zachary Taylor	Whig.	163
1848...	Lewis Cass	Democrat	107
1848...	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	
1852...	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	254
1852...	Winfield Scott	Whig	42
1852...	John P. Hale	Free Soil	
1856...	James Buchanan	Democrat	174
1856...	John C. Fremont	Republican	114
1856...	Millard Fillmore	American	8
1860...	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	180
1860...	S. A. Douglas	Democrat	12
1860...	J. C. Breckinridge	Democrat	72
1860...	John Bell	Union	39
1564...	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	216
1864...	Geo. B. McClellan	Democrat	21
1868...	U. S. Grant	Republican	214
1868...	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	80
1872...	U. S. Grant	Republican	276
1872...	Horace Greeley,	Liberal	80

NASON'S CARPET-BAG NECKTIE.—Among the special premiums offered at the Goldsboro Fair, held a few weeks since, was one by Nason, of Newbern, it is said, of $10 for the "handsomest necktie for gentlemen's wear in the shape of a *carpet-bag*."

The result of this offer, and the very proper rebuke he met with, is described in one of our exchanges as follows:

One Nason, carpet-bag postmaster and Radical [illegible] a special premium for the best carpet-bag necktie at the Goldsboro Fair. On the day of the Fair many were exhibited, and the worthy Nason hurried to examine his beloved wares. After contemplating many with great satisfaction, he came to one which seemed to absorb his whole soul.—But suddenly he dropped it, and with a hideous scowl retreated from the field of his glory. The necktie which thus excited the disgust of the loyal bosom is thus described:

A beautiful blue satin miniature of a carpet-bag, the loops of which are made with hemp cord, a fringe of white and black, negroe's wool ornaments the sides and bottom as an edging, suspended from the bag is a hangman's knot, also made of hemp; a miniature key is hanging by its side, which fits nicely in the small lock; the bag is opened and found to contain a kink of negro's hair and several strips of paper containing the following inscriptions: "Stolen North Carolina Bonds"—"Stolen Railroad Bonds"—"Corruption in high places"—"We shall and will rule our country," and one or two others.

DEATH OF COL. ROBERT H. COWAN.—It is with feelings of real pain we announce the death of Col. Robert H. Cowan, which occurred at his residence in Wilmington on Monday at 8 o'clock, A. M. No man in the State was better known and more highly esteemed than Col. Cowan, and his death, though rapidly failing health for some months past gave evidence of its approach, will carry to the hearts of numerous friends, the keenest sorrow. Colonel Cowan was about 48 years of age, and has been President of the Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company since last spring. We learn that there was insurance upon his life to the amount of $82,000 in various companies.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

There are many ways of making money these hard times, "and few there be that find them out." A recent specimen of female energy is noticed in an exchange:

ENTERPRISING WIDOWS.—It is stated that at Society Hill, South Carolina, after the war, three widow ladies, who were in great want, sent to some Charleston merchants an inquiry whether they could obtain glass jars and sugar on a credit, for the purpose of making preserves, to see if they could make any money out of the business. The credit was given, the preserves made, shipped to New York city and sold. At the present time forty families are supported at Society Hill by this industry alone, commenced by three enterprising widows.

He who steals a million is a shrewd financier.

He who steals half a million is a defaulter.

He who steals a quarter of a million is an "irregular" financier.

He who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue.

He who steals fifty thousand is a knave.

But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves incarceration in a prison.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

ANOTHER CHICAGO CALAMITY.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $80,000,000.

THE FIRE RAGES FIFTEEN HOURS.

On Sunday morning last, at [illegible] o'clock, a fire broke out in Summer street, Boston, and raged till the latter part of the day, some fifteen hours, destroying about five miles of the business streets, involving a loss of at least two hundred millions of dollars.

The fire originated in an engine room, the flames following the elevator and were first seen under the roof, and in thirty minutes the whole city in one direction, was at the mercy of the flame, which leaped from roof to roof.

The Post-office and sub-Treasury, hundreds of the costliest buildings in the country, nearly all the wholesale shoe leather and wool houses have been destroyed, and the dry goods and jobbing houses are few and far between.

The wind was blowing a gale at the time of the fire, defying, for several hours, all efforts to check it.

LATEST FROM THE BOSTON FIRE.—It appears that after the first fire had subsided, attempts were made to fire other portions of Boston.

It is rumored that a drunken wretch late yesterday evening attempted to set fire to the gashouse near Charleston bridge, but was seized by the infuriated crowd and unceremoniously hung to a lamp-post.

It is estimated that nearly ten thousand girls are thrown out of employment by the fire.

It is known that thirty lives have been lost. Detachments of the 1st and 2d regiments are quartered in the old South church. This building has not been thus used since the British officers quartered there in the Revolution one hundred years ago.

Six men were arrested this morning in the Northern part of the city caught in the act of fireing buildings by kindling bonfires in the rear of the buildings. The streets are patroled by the military.

The amount of loss sustained has probably been somewhat exaggerated. Nine hundred and thirty business houses and sixty dwellings and lodging houses have been burnt. Insurance companies, of course, lose heavily.

A Census of the Horses.

The general prevalence of disease among horses, and the special interest in them which grows out of their present condition, gives the following census statistics a current interest:

The whole number of horses in the United States is 8,619,219. Of these 7,132,849 are on farms, and 1,547,370 in cities and towns and otherwise, not on farms. The number in each State is as follows: Alabama, 92,807; Arazona, 4,432; Arkansas, 102,240; California, 241,146; Colorado, 13,317; Connecticut, 54,139; Dakota, 3,243; Delaware, 18,633; Florida, 14[illegible]; Georgia, 110,237; Idaho, 2,775; Indiana, 553,203; Io[illegible] 786; Kansas, 152,000; K[illegible] Louisiana, 62,6[illegible] land, [illegible] Mi[illegible] [illegible]400; New Hampshire, [illegible] 122,663; New Mexi[illegible] New York, 856,241; North Carolin[illegible] 406; Ohio, 704,664; Oregon, 6[illegible] Pennsylvania, 611,488; Rhode Island, 1[illegible] 113; South Carolina, 54,052; Tennessee, 273,200, Texas, 574,641; Utah, 14,281; Vermont, 69,765; Virginia, 68,938; Washington, 13,928; West Virginia, 99,362; Wisconsin, 270,083; Wyoming, 3,753.

The Lowry Outlaws.

The *Robesonian* tells us that Stephen Lowry was present at a Justice's Court in Burnt Swamp township, in the Scuffletown district on last Saturday. He was armed to the teeth, holding in his hand all the time a Spencer rifle and having his belt stuck full of revolvers. There were on the ground a large number of mulattoes and half a dozen whites. He seemed entirely at ease, and during the progress of the trial manifested considerable interest in it. The trial was held in the church, a close log building, from which it would have been impossible for him to escape, otherwise than by the door, yet he seemed to feel no apprehension, and but for the fact that he constantly held his rifle in his hands a stranger would not have seen anything in his manner to betray the peculiar relation in which he stood to society.

PLANT TREES.—Trees planted between the 10th and 25th days of November are said to thrive best. The Petersburg *Appeal* says:

It is asserted by those experienced in this matter, that of all the days of the year, the 25th of November, whether wet or dry, is *the day* for this work. But we suppose any day between the 10th and freezing weather would do as well. Dig large holes for the reception of the roots without cramping—usemould or well rotted manure for enriching, and plant the trees about one inch deeper than they stood before removing.

Not half enough attention is paid by our people to raising either fruit or ornamental trees. They are sources alike of health and profit, and valuable far beyond the cost or trouble it requires to rear them.

France hastens to free her soil from the presence of the soldiers of her conqueror. She has astonished the world by the alacrity with which her patriotic sons and daughters brought forth from their secret boards immense sums of money at the call of the Republic to discharge the enormous bill of damages which Germany imposed upon her for the folly of Napoleon. This week it is to be reduced to two hundred million francs, and at the end of the year only two millards will remain unpaid.

The Reidsville *Record* says: We were shown yesterday a *Soloquae* or Chinese cucumber, which measured 4 feet 8 inches in length, and 12 inches in circumference. It was in the shape of a horse collar, and at a short distance would have been readily taken for one.

PETERSBURG APPEAL.—This paper succeeds the *Progress* and will be under the editorial management of Messrs. A. B. Venable and E. S. Gregory.

Mr. Greeley Resumes the Editorship of the Tribune.

The following from Hon. Horace Greeley appeared in the New York *Tribune* on Wednesday, Nov. 6.

A CARD.—The undersigned resumes the editorship of the *Tribune* which he relinqished in embarking in another line of business six month ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and depreciating the worth of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to hestily unite the whole American people on the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage he will gladly do so. For the present, however he can best commend that consummation by silence and forbearance. The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them for the present, he remits it. Since he never will again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry and useful arts, than a partisan journal can do; and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism. Sustained by a generous public, he will do his best to make the *Tribune* a power in the broad field it now contemplates as when human freedom was in peril it was in the arena of political partisanship.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Nov. 6th, 1872.

Death of Gen. George G. Meade.

Major-General George Gordon Meade, one of the most distinguished Union officers of the late war, died in Philadelphia on the 6th, of pneumonia. General Meade was born in Cadiz, Spain, of American parentage, in 1816. He received the appointment of a cadet at West Point from Pennsylvania, and graduated in the class of 1835. He entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the Third Artillery, and served in the Florida war of 1835-'36. He then resigned, but in 1842 was appointed second lieutenant of the topographical engineers. He was made brigadier-general in August 1862, and participated in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, in the latter of which he was wounded. He was again wounded at Antietam. Shortly after his recovery he superseded General Butterfield in command of the Fifth army corps He was made commander of the army of the Potomac, June 28, 1863, and commanded at the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg on July 1st and 3d, 1863. In the Richmond campaign he fought several successful battles, and in August 1864, was made major-general in the regular army, and assigned to the command of the military department of the Atlantic. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at the time of his death, and also of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science. He was honored with the title of LL.D. by Harvard College in 1865. Deceased was fifty-six years old. He was a man of much dignity of character, and rigid in discipline. —*Baltimore Sun.*

[illegible]ce-hive in the World.

[illegible]ndo range of mountains in the immediate vicinity of the [illegible]y's oil region, contains a wonderful collection of [illegible] existence. The hive is located in a rift, which penetrates the rock to the depth of probably 160 feet. The orifice is 30 feet long and 17 feet wide; four passages. This rift was discovered to be the abiding place of a swarm of bees that is represented as coming out in a nearly solid column one foot in diameter. Certain parties have endeavored to descend to the immense store of honey collected by these bees, but were invariably driven back, and one man lost his life in the attempt. Others have at the expense of much labor and money, built a scaffold 125 feet high, in the hope of reaching a place whence they could run a drift into the rock and extract its well-hoarded sweets, but finally ceased their work. Within four years the bees have added no less than fifty feet of depth to their treasure, as ascertained by actual measurement, and it is thought that at the present time there can not be less than eight or ten tons of honey in the rock. A man named B. Brophy lives in a cabin not far from the spot, and obtained, from the melting of the honey by the sun's heat, more than enough for the family requirements. All through that region, immense stores of wild honey are found in trees, in the rocks and in nearly every place where its industrious manufacturers think—for bees seem to think—that it will be secure. They consume a very small proportion, as the climate enables them to keep up operations nearly every day in the year, and flowers of some sort are always in bloom. It must be a very severe season indeed, when the little fellows are not seen abroad in vast numbers, busily engaged in their mellifluous work.—*San Francisco Commercial Herald.*

A Farmer Journeys Seventy-Five Miles from Home while Asleep.

William Lewis, a farmer near Indianapolis, was missed at home, with valise and clothing, one morning recently, and not until the third day was his whereabouts known. At that time he returned, and reported that on the night of his disappearance he had gone to his bed as usual and was soon asleep. He dreamed that he arose, packed his valise, walked to Indianapolis and took the eastern-bound cars. His surprise on awakening and finding himself seventy-five miles from home, can be better imagined than described. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which relates this singular case of somnambulism, says: "How he purchased his ticket without his state being detected by the agent, and how he slumbered serenely though all the din and noise of the Union Depot, are among the troublesome things a fellow never can find out."

The exodus of emigrants from Hamburg is of such enormous proportions as to cause serious uneasiness and alarm to the German Government. Farm servants, artisans, tradesmen, and other classes flock to Hamburg by thousands daily, and anxiously await the sailing of the steamers for Baltimore and New York.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—The canal stables here were burned to-day with fifty horses.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The Penitentiary of Md. has been partially burned. Loss $22,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. General Gaines and her famous lawsuits are again commanding the attention of the people of New Orleans, this time with a prospect of a speedy termination of her long protracted battle in the courts. The indefatigable woman has proposed to the City Council to compromise her large claims on the city based on judgments against the innocent holders who have purchased from the corporation property which the United States courts have decided belong to Daniel Clark's heirs. The New Orleans *Times* says it looks very much as if Mrs. Gaines had the city in a corner on this point, and expresses a hope that a reasonable compromise may be affected.

The late Prime Minister of Spain, Senor Sagasta, is about to be impeached on the charge of using Government money during his administration for political purposes. The prime movers in the matter are the advanced Republicans and Radicals, who cherish a bitter hatred against Sagasta. The latter undismayed by these charges, which may or may not be true, has just offered himself as a candidate for the lower house of the Cortes. If all the officials of the Grant administration were to be impeached for the same crimes alleged against the Spanish ex-minister, we should have a lively time of it. There would be precious few from 'the Government' down, who would escape.—*Wilmington Star.*

During the last decade the United States have imported from Paris, for purposes of dress merely, more than $250,000,000 worth of goods, in the form of bombazines, crapes, merinos, shawls, silks, leather, gloves, trimmings, human hair, &c., the latter of which article has mainly been used for the purpose of disfiguring our women and making them bald.

The small-pox lately took off a very old and eccentric man of St. Louis, known as Dr. Hotchkiss. He claimed to be 140, having been a Mason over 100 years, and expressed a determination to live until the second coming of Christ. It is said that for twenty years he has not washed himself, nor permitted a broom on the place. He claimed also a supernatural agency in healing the sick.—*Wilmington Star.*

A gentleman who has just returned from a deer hunt on the frontier brings news of an epidemic prevailing among these animals which threatens to seriously affect the supply of venison. He says that herds were frequently seen in which there would be dozens scarcely able to travel, and that large numbers of dead and dying deer were found in the woods. The disease seems to resemble in its symptoms the horse disease which is now creating so much trouble in the East.—*St. Paul Press, Oct. 29.*

A GIANT.—Col. Orr, a resident of Cleveland, and a man of gigantic stature, was in Cincinnati the other day, and was followed by an admiring crowd around the streets. The Colonel was born in Marysville, Ohio, and is now about twenty-eight years of age. He is nearly seven feet and a half in height, and weighs a little over six hundred pounds. He has been on exhibition both in this country and Europe for the past few years. The giant is quite well informed, speaking fluently English, French and German, and is not at all unwieldy considering his immense weight.

A lady in Utica recently attempted to hang herself, but the neighbors rushed in and cut her down. Her disgusted husband thinks "some one had better [illegible] home, and not meddle in other people's affairs."

A Californian maintained one end of a lariat around his waist, and lassoed a cow with the other. He thought he had the cow, but at the end of the first half mile he began to suspect the cow had him.

During the past month 12,946 German immigrants were landed; an increase of 3,339 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Since January 110,838 Germans arrived, against 69,643 during the corresponding period of last year. The majority of the German immigrants landed were destined for the Western States.

THE USE OF "SHUCKS."—This is the proper time for our people to prepare their shucks for Mattresses. There is nothing equal to them when well made; though costing more at first, they are much cheaper in the long run, than straw beds. The following is a good way to prepare them.

As soon as the husks are taken from the corn, before any mould or other harm comes of them, take the fairest and best leaves, free from all stalks, silks, etc., and spread them out to dry in some large, airy room, stirring them well every day for a month, or till they are perfectly dry. As they shrink fifty per cent. in drying, it will take twice the bulk of straw to make a good bed.

As there is some wear out to them, as to everything, once in a half a dozen years a little new will want to be added. In this way, for a dollar—for nothing if you have them—you may get what is worth many dollars, and a great luxury that straw folks never know. Don't split the leaves; they do not become flat and solid as many suppose, but curl up and make the mass light.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—In the space of three months the National Note Company have made over 143,000,000 stamps of all denominations, valued at $4,000,000. During the present year 520,000,000 have been completed, those made in January numbering 76,000. Thirty-eight and a half millions have been completed in a week, thirteen millions in a single day.—Three times as many three cent stamps are used as all other denominations combined, after them the one cent, and then the two and six cent. The last weekly return of the Company showed a manufacture of over 14,000,000 of finished stamps.

Sergeant Bates, made a wager that he can travel on foot through England without molestation, bearing the banner of the United States unfurled, set out from Glasgow on Tuesday morning in the costume he adopted in America, and carrying the flag on a short staff. His route will be through Preston, Bolton, Manchester, Macclesfield, Birmingham, Warwick and Oxford to London, where his trip is to end.

The Raleigh *News* says: The Epihippic continues to excite our citizens, stock owners especially. We have nothing new to report from the malady. But few new cases; none have proved fatal, and those attacked improving. The weather is bad and favorable for the spreading of the disease.

An unknown negro raper has been taken from the Blandville (Ky.) jail and hanged.

STATE ITEMS.

W. W. HOLDEN.—We extract from the Hillsboro *Recorder*, the following item about his late Excellency: The case of J. Turner, Jr., *vs.* W. W. Holden, was called and continued to next term on account of the absence of W. H. Bagley, one of the witnesses, in whose possession are records of the examining Court, and the case of State vs. W. W. Holden, for perjury, was called and dismissed for defect in the indictment in failing to specify where the offence was committed, from which action of the Judge, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the counsel for the prosecution then moved to bind defendant over to the next term of the Superior Court of Wake, which motion was denied on the ground that the action still pended in this Court until a decision of the Supreme Court.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SUIT TO RECOVER THE PEIDMONT RAILROAD.—The Secretary of the Treasury is vigorously prosecuting suits against the Richmond and Danville Railroad for the recovery of the Peidmont Railroad running from Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. C., which was owned, built and furnished by the Confederacy. The suit has come to a crisis; the Railroad Company is badly frightened.—Arrangements have been made for the seizure of that part of the road which lies in North Carolina. Able counsel on both sides are engaged, and the contest promises to be lively. The counsel for the Government are very confident. The Peidmont Railroad was built by the Confederacy as a military necessity, and the chief source through which General Lee obtained his supplies during the last campaign of the war.—*Washington Star.*

A MURDER IN ROWAN.—Jim Alexander, colored, killed Caleb Henry, colored, at a corn shucking, about six miles from this place, last Friday night.

The shuckers at the corn pile had been divided, Jim Alexander leading one-half, and Caleb Henry the other. Henry beat Jim and ran over his corn. They quarrelled when Jim seized a piece of a pole with which he struck Caleb on the back of the head with such force as to fracture his skull and cause his death about six hours after. The murderer has not yet been arrested.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* learns of a horrible affair which occurred last Monday about nine miles South of that place.—Tuck Hudson, (col,) and his wife left home last Monday, the former going to Raleigh and the latter to a neighbors near by.—Their two children, one about five years old and the other—, were left in the house. When the mother returned in the evening she found, instead of the home and little ones she had left, a heap of ashes and the crisped bodies of the two children.

We have been shown by J. H. Steadman, Esq., says the Newbern *Times*, a pair of sabre fish, or silver eel, which were caught by Mr. Thomas Dixon. They were caught at Morehead City and are a curiosity, being in shape not unlike a sabre without a guard. They appear to be a combination of Spanish mackerel and eel, and are transparent when held to the light.—This is the second specimen we ever saw of this rare fish, and we are of the opinion that they are not to be found north of Hatteras.

MURDER AND FATAL ACCIDENT IN STATESVILLE.—We learn from Col. Jones, of the *Intelligencer*, whom we had the pleasure of meeting in our sanctum the other evening, that McEntee, a colored man, was killed in Statesville on the evening of the 5th instant by Mr. Kale.

Also, that Mr. Todd Wilson was kicked by a horse on the morning of the 6th, and died soon after from the effects.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Statesville *Intelligencer* says: We met here last week Captain Baxter, of Gaston county, an old gentleman of sixty-five, who was arrested two or three years ago on some flimsy charge or other, and who has been dragged about from court to court, without ever being able to get a trial. He has been confined eleven months in jail, and is now under bond for his appearance. He has been knocked about from pillar to post at great cost to himself, to say nothing of detention from labor, and is to-day no nearer a trial than when first arrested.

We saw yesterday two colored men, brothers, that had six fingers on each hand, and they also had two other brothers that had six fingers, making four in the family. The sixth finger grew next to the small finger, was compeletely formed, and was about half the size of the little finger. So says the Newbern *Times.*

The Charlotte *Southern Home* says: Mr. F. J. Jetton, near Beattie's Ford, raised a sweet potato 3 feet 2½ inches long and 11 inches in circumference. Mr. R. W. McDowell, of this county, has sent us some weighing over six pounds. During the war Mr. James S. Collins, of Steel Creek, raised an 11-pounder.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* records another batch of big potatoes; Mr. John White, of Chapel Hill writes that he raised this year on his lot two sweet potatoes weighing each eight pounds, eight ounces. Elmore Woods raised one weighing seven pounds, twelve ounces.

We saw a curiosity in the shape of a huge pumpkin, says the Wilmington *Journal*, the actual weight of which is 95 lbs. It was raised on Mr. John A. Parker's plantation, about 38 miles above Wilmington.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says that Mr. Julius Gray presented the Fire Company and Hook and Ladder Company last week with $200 as a recognition of the services rendered when his residence was burned.

On Friday last Jerry Thompson and York Martin, colored, were hung in Rutherfordton for the murder of a colored man named Samuel Martin some time last Spring. They received their sentence at the hands of Judge Logan.

A lamp exploded Wednesday week in Capt. Gilmer's store at Greensboro, and after setting fire to a quantity of goods, the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The editor of the Hickory Tavern *Eagle* has been presented with a sweet potato weighing 7¾ lbs.

Col. Mehaffey, living near Newton raised off of eight acres of land, 550 bushels of corn, says the Hickory Tavern *Eagle.*

Some thief made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the store of Smithdeal & Bernhardt, at Salisbury, on Friday last.

The N. C. Conference, M. E. Church, meets in Fayetteville on the 4th of December. Bishop Paine will preside.

The Superintendent of Public instruction offers 450,560 acres of swamp lands for sale. Bids received until the 10th of December.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

DIVINE SERVICE in Moravian Church at Salem, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Weekly Prayer Meetings every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Monthly Missionary Prayer Meetings 1st Monday evening in every month.

Moravian Church Sunday School, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Elm Street Sunday School, at 1 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held hereafter in the Presbyterian Church, in Winston, on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month, at the following hours:

Morning Service and Sermon at 10 o'clock.

Evening Service and Sermon at 6½ o'clock.

Congregational Sabbath School and Bible Class every Sunday at 3 o'clock. P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE in Methodist E. Church, in Winston, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Sunday School every Sunday at 8, A.M.

ON A VISIT.—We see on our streets a number of our old friends who are here on a visit from the Western States. Mr. Lewis Essex, who emigrated from this neighborhood to Indiana some forty years ago, called upon us the other day, and we were pleased to see him still looking well, after the lapse of so long a time. He gave us some of the particulars of a case of somnambulism, which occurred on an excursion train on which he was a passenger, which does not materially vary from the account we see in the Hope, Indiana *Enterprise*, as follows:

While the train bearing the excursionists to Greensboro, was running at full speed between Augusta and Atlanta Ga., the wife of Mr. Joseph Holder arose from her seat in the car, and going to the platform, deliberately stepped off the train. Her husband, who was asleep at the time, soon discovered her absence, and began searching the car for her, but unable to find her, he supposed she had been thrown off the car and probably killed. The conductor was immediately informed of the circumstance, but could not be detained any length of time, as he then was behind time. Mr. Holder and several young men laid over and instituted diligent search, when Mrs. Holder was found, after having been several days and nights in the woods. When discovered, she was almost starved and frozen. She stated to her husband that she thought she was at home and merely stepping out of the house. How she escaped being dashed to pieces, no one is able to tell, as the train was running at the rate of thirty or forty miles per hour at the time she stepped off the platform of the car. She was, however found unhurt, not having a scratch or bruise upon her person.

OUR SUPERIOR COURT is in session, his Honor Judge CLOUD presiding. There are few cases of any importance on the docket. Members of the bar are present:

Solicitor Joyce, John F. Poindexter, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, W. M. Robbins' Wm. H. Baily, J. M. McCorkle, J. M. Leach, J. N. Staples, D. H. Starbuck, D. P. Mast, T. R. Purnell, C. B. Watson, R. T. Gray, John A. Gilmer, Mr. Williamson, C. B. Teague, Jos. Masten, T. J. Wilson, J. W. Alspaugh, E. L. Vaughn, A. M. Scales.

JOLLIFICATION AT LEXINGTON.—We understand the rads had a jollification at Lexington on Saturday last. Mr. Bailey made a big talk, in which he became quite humorous. The pow-wow of Grant's faithfulsended in the burning of something like Hon. Lewis Hanes' Greeley White Hat, under the direction of a strapping specimen of the 15th amendment.

DAVIDSON COURT.—We learn that Eiliott was tried at the late term of the Superior Court for Davidson county, for the murder of Wm. Harris, an account of which we published at the time, and convicted. The counsel were able on both sides, and the arguments are very highly spoken of. Messrs. Gorrel, Scott and Gen. Leach appeared for the defence, and Solicitor Joyce, Messrs. Pinnix, Masten and W. H. Bailey for the State. The defendant appealed.

Thomas Johnson, colored, tried and convicted for rape at the Spring Term of the same court, but in whose favor his counsel, Messrs. T. R. Purnell and W. H. Bailey, appealed, was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th day of December next, the Supreme Court having confirmed the judgment. It will be remembered that this was an aggravated crime, committed on an old white lady about 70 years old.

A FREE TREAT was given at the "*Grog-Shop on Wheels*," just outside the corporation lines last Saturday night. Some of our 15th Amendment friends, as well as white rads became quite garrulous. Oh, "my country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty."

Mr. Blickenderfer advertises his fine lot of New Goods. He is alive to the wants of the community, and is always ready to exchange his wares for greenbacks, giving his customers excellent bargains. Read his announcement of "Grand Opening," and give him a call.

APPLES AND CHESTNUTS are coming in from the Blue Ridge Mountains. Also fair lots of Firkin Butter. Our Mountain friends will find our merchants accommodating, and so we advise them to come on and trade in *Salem*. There is one thing wanting to remind us of old times, and that is a pair of "Bar cubs" banging round the "latter end of their wagons." A few of them might be sold.

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OIL and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S.

CHRISTMAS AT BLUM'S.—During this month we will have our Christmas Goods in store, among which will be found many useful and ornamental articles, suitable for the holidays.

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

Our Market has been unusually well supplied with good Beef for the past few months. Our enterprising butchers, and many of our country friends are determined that we "*town folks*" shall not starve.

The services in the Moravian Church were peculiarly interesting on Sunday last, being in commemoration of the general revival among the Moravians in Germany in 1741, and the consecration of the church at this place in 1800. Usual services in the morning at 9 and 10 o'clock; Lovefeast in the afternoon and celebration of the Lord's Supper at night.

BURNING OUT CHIMNEYS should be carefully and frequently attended to in rainy weather. Much fright and annoyance and real danger, from their taking fire, might be thus avoided. Much valuable property has been destroyed from negligence in this matter. Soot accumulates rapidly, and a little care in this direction may save a deal of trouble. We clip the following from the *Country Gentleman*:

If a chimney takes fire the readiest means to stop it, is to apply a wet table-cloth, hearthrug or blanket to the whole front of the grate or fireplace, and either hold or pin it close into the jambs, then lift up the bottom far enough to throw a pail of water upon the fire; this will create a cloud of steam, which will reduce, if it does not extinguish the fire. If a pistol is fired up a chimney, it will bring down quantities of soot, and it is an easy way to cleanse a small chimney. A few handfuls of salt thrown into the fire-place of the grate, will put out the fire. Flour or sulphur thrown upon the fire will also paralyze the flame.

MARRIED,

Near the Pilot Mountain, in Surry county, N. C., on the 10th inst., by Rev. Lewis Rights, Mr. FRANCIS A. BUTNER to Miss SARAH M. WOLFF.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Nov. 14.

Provisions.		*Grain.*	
Bacon,	12@ 14	Chop,	2
Lard,	12@15	Bran,	1½
Pork	8@10	Wheat,	1 30@1 35
Beef,	5@10	Corn,	50@55 00
Veal,	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Mutton,	6@ 8	Rye,	80@0 00
Butter,	25	Oats,	40@ 00
Flour	3 @3½	Peas,	80@ 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Nov. 5.

Lugs—Common, Red	$8 00	to $9 00
" Good working	9 00	to 10 50
" Com'n, Bright	10 00	to 12 00
" Fine, "	12 00	to 15 00
Extra Smokers	15 00	to 25 00
Leaf—Common Red,	9 00	to 11 00
" [illegible]	11 00	to 13 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	13 00	to 16 00
" Common Bright,	20 00	to 30 00
" Good, "	25 00	to 40 00
" Fine, "	50 00	to 60 00
" Extra fine lots	60 00	to 80 00

New York, Nov. 11.—Cotton, 19 a 19½; Flour, 7 70 to 10 00; Corn, 64 a 65; Wheat, 1 64 a 1 75; Gold, 113¾a 112½; Bonds, N. C. old, 30 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—Cotton 18 a 18½ Flour 0 00 a 5 50; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 70; Corn white, 55 a 63, yellow, 55 a 60; Oats, 37 a 42; Bacon, 7 a 10½; Whisky, 00 a 95; Lard 8½ a 8¾

Charlotte, Nov. 11.—Bacon 11 a 12; Flour, 4 25 a 4 60; Corn, 0 75 a 0 80; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 90 a 1 00: Lard, 15.

Richmond, Nov. 11.—Wheat, $1 50 a 0 00 Corn 00 a 78; Oats 54 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 00 a 7 50.

Petersburg, Nov. 11.—Flour, 7 50 a 7 75; Wheat, red $1 25 a $1 40, white, $1 55 a $0 00; Corn, 80 a 82; Bacon, hog round 7¾ a 11½; Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $1 75.

Fayetteville, Oct. 30.—Bacon 12½ a 14 Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn $1 00 a $1 10; Oats, 65 a 00; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12½ a 13 Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 55 a $1 75

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,

EXTRA FINE COMBS, BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS, FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

November 14, 1872.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS *are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* **Job Moses** *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

CURE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 13 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT St., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.

Oct15,1872-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

NO HUMBUG
ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now reving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every department. In

DRY GOODS

the wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of ***Dress Goods, Shawls,*** FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that cannot fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

Drugs and Medicines,

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE

is a speciality with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods;—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a good cup of COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

Upper and Harness Leat[illegible]

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C. [illegible] Strupe & Son. We need not [illegible] leather, as their reputatio[illegible] Premiums were awarded to [illegible] State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling," It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

HAVE NOW IN STORE IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.,

An unusually large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient

WAGON YARDS,

with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.-44-6m.

FOR RENT!

I have a comfortable house with a good lot for rent in Salem. For further particulars apply to

Oct17,1872-tf H. W. FRIES.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the - - BOOKSTORE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted for Cobbin's

Child's Commentator

ON THE BIBLE for the HOME CIRCLE. 1,200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it.—*Nothing like it now published.* For circulars address H. S. GOODSPEED & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

BOOK AGENTS now at work, or looking for some new book, should write at once for circulars of the best-selling books published. Extraordinary inducements offered. *Superb premiums given away.*—Particulars free. Address QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING COMPANY., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEND FOR NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Cheap Pictures, published by CURRIER & IVES. 123 and 125 Nassau Street, New York.

1823. **JUBILEE!** 1873.
OF THE
NEW YORK OBSERVER

The best Religious and Family Newspaper.
$3 a Year with the JUBILEE YEAR BOOK.
SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

THE
Averill Chemical Paint

has proved itself to be the
HANDSOMEST AND MOST DURABLE EXTERIOR PAINT KNOWN.

Sample Cards of beautiful colors and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country furnished free by all dealers and by
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
Burling Slip, New York,
Or, Cleveland, Ohio.

OPIUM EATERS

If you wish to be cured of the habit, address T. E. CLARKE, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS
And Machinery Generally.
CIRCULAR SAWS, BELTING AND GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Send for Circular.
RAHM & CO., Richmond, Va.
46—nov. 14-4w.

BONNETS, HATS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Fall & Winter trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE FALL HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN and LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY and CORSETS,
and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ At [illegible] and one door above W. [illegible] Dry Store.

Notices of the Press.

The ever [illegible]sing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continual adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1873.
Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year,.....$4 00.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance: or six copies for $20, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 45 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 cents per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3. Cloth cases for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times"—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—With a circulation of 150,000, the weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1873.
Terms:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or, Six copies for $20, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set comprising sixteen volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume., freight at expense of purchaser.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion. —*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Terms same as for the Magazine and Weekly.

The five volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morrocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on HARPER'S BAZAR is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW GOODS
AT THE
Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces everything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.** These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs,	*Leather Belts,*	*Infant Opera Cloaks,*	
Silk Bows,	*Breakfast Shawls,*	*Children's Hoods and Sacks,*	
Bustles,	*Handkerchiefs,*	*Balmorals,*	
Ladies' Woven Jackets,	Zephyrs,	Nubias,	Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets,
Velvets,	Ruffles,	Silk Buttons,	Trimmings,
Ribbons,	Fringes,	Lace Collars,	Edgings,
Laces,	Switches,	Linen Collars,	Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests.
A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

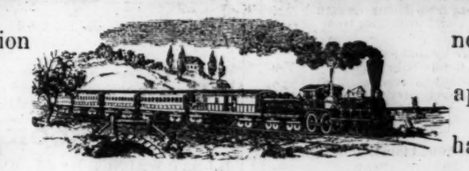
☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE. Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

The completion of our Rail Road



now rapidly approaching has induced

PATTERSON & CO.,

to purchase the largest STOCK OF GOODS

ever brought to this market since the war. Indeed, they confidently assert, that no such stock of goods can be found in Greensboro or Salisbury, or in any other town in N. W. North Carolina.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we defy competition. From the cheapest Calico to the finest Poplins and Alpacas, we have an abundant stock suitable for all ages, and for all purses, whether poor or plethoric. Our stock of Shawls has been carefully selected and is remarkable for variety of style, beauty of finish and cheapness of price.

NOTIONS.

Besides our usual stock, we have added many articles not heretofore kept in stores in this country. Our assortment is very large and we think it sufficiently complete to meet all the wants of our customers.

Boots and Shoes

Our Ladies fine Shoes are not bought in jobbing houses, but are made expressly to our order by one of the best manufacturing establishments in the city of Philadelphia. They are stamped with both the maker's name and our own, and are unsurpassed for finish, durability and perfection of fit.

We also have a very large stock of the best pegged work.

Our supply of Children's Shoes, both for boys and girls, is larger than it has ever been before, and we are confident o being able to supply all wants in this line.

For gentlemen we have a full line of Boots and Shoes, from the coarsest pegged work to the finest sewed calf skin.

HATS.

We have all the latest and most desirable styles of Hats, and to every one wishing a decent and comfortable covering for his head, we offer an inspection of these Goods.

DRUGS.

We keep a full assortment of all Drugs sold in the market, besides a very handsome line of Fancy Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

HARDWARE.

We have increased this department, and are now better prepared than ever to supply our customers with all the various articles needed by mechanics and farmers. We have made arrangements with one of the best Hardware Houses in Philadelphia by which we can receive in a few days any article not found in our stock without additional cost to the purchaser.

GROCERIES.

We still continue to sell all kinds of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Flour and Meal, at the very lowest prices, and offer great inducements to wholesale buyers.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.

We have added very considerably to our stock of these Goods and offer an assortment not to be equalled by any Store in this section of country.

IRON, NAILS, LEATHER, &c.

We at all times keep a full assortment of Iron, Nails, Leather, Castings, Wooden Ware, &c., which we offer at very low prices.

We are agents for the sale of Fries' Woolen and Cotton Goods, consisting of Jeans, Kerseys, Plaids and Stripes, Sheetings and Yarns. These Goods we *retail* to our customers at Factory prices.

We have also a large lot of miscellaneous articles, which will be found useful and which are not kept in any other establishment either in Salem or Winston.

We are anxious to increase our sales and give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices, believing that "the quick sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 17, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

:o:

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool DeLaines, best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade,* Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors,	

Merinos, white and in colors.

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings,* and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest,* Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of importation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 8, 1872.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

BUY YOUR

SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK

AT BLUM'S.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Nov. 1st, 1872.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Amandy Dull, Nancy Fishel, Louisa Holder, Miss Eugenia M. Scales, care of Prof. J. T. Holliman Miss Eliza Warner.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A. L. Aiken, A. C. Charles, Charles E. Crews, Elijah Foulk, Jordan Glenn, Jordan Huff, Samuel Hege, Caleb Idol, J. R. Johnson, Jesse Spencer, E. J. Sherron, Alexander Weesner, Ambrose White.

H. W. SHORE, P. M

Poetry.

I'LL KNOW THEE THERE.

George D. Prentice said: No living poet can surpass in gracefulness and beauty the following lines:

Pale star, that with thy soft, sad light
Came out upon my bridal eve,
I have a song to sing to-night,
Before thou tak'st thy mournful leave.
Since then so softly time has stirr'd
That months have almost seemed like hours,
And I am like a little bird
That slept too long among the flowers,
And waking sits with waveless wing,
Soft singing 'mid the shades of even;
But oh, with sadder heart I sing—
I sing of one who dwells in Heaven.

The winds are soft, the clouds are few,
And tenderest thought my heart beguiles,
As floating up through mist and dew
The pale young moon comes out and smiles,
And to the green resounding shore,
In silvery troops the ripples crowd,
Till all the ocean, dimpled o'er,
Lifts up its voice and laughs aloud;
And star on star, all soft and calm,
Floats up yon arch serenely blue;
And lost to earth and steeped in balm,
My spirit floats in ether too.

Loved one! though lost to human sight,
I feel thy spirit lingering near,
And softly as I feel the light
That trembles through the atmosphere,
As in some temple's holy shade,
Though mute the hymn and hushed the prayer,
A solemn awe the soul pervades,
Which tells that worship has been there;
A breath of incense left alone
Where many a censor swung around,
Which thrill the wanderer like to one
Who treads on consecrated ground.

I know thy soul from worlds of bliss
Yet stoops awhile to dwell with me,
Hath caught the prayer I breathed in this
That I at last might dwell with thee;
I hear a murmur from the seas,
That thrills me like the spirit's sighs;
I hear a voice in every breeze,
That makes to mine its low replies—
A voice all low and sweet like thine;
It gives an answer to my prayer,
And brings my soul from Heaven a sign
That I will know and meet thee there.

I'll know thee there by that sweet face,
Round which a tender halo plays,
Still touched with that expressive grace
That made thee lovely all thy days;
By that sweet smile that o'er it shed
A beauty like the light of even,
Whose soft expression never fled
Even when its soul had flown to heaven;
I'll know thee by the starry crown
That glitters in thy raven hair;
Oh! by these blessed signs alone
I'll know thee there, I'll know thee there.

For ah! thine eye, within whose sphere
The sweets of youth and beauty met
That swam in love and softness here,
Must swim in love and softness yet,
For ah! its dark and liquid beams,
Though saddened by a thousand sighs,
Were holier than the light that streams
Down from the gates of Paradise—
Were bright and radiant like the morn,
Yet soft and dewy as the eve,
Too sad for eyes where smiles are born,
Too young for eyes that learn to grieve.

I wonder if this cool sweet breeze
Has touched thy lips and found thy brow,
For all my spirit hears and sees
Recalls thee to my memory now;
For every hour we breathe apart
Will but increase, if that can be,
The love that fills this lonely heart
Already filled as full of thee.
Yet many a tear these eyes must weep
And many a sin must be forgiven
Ere these pale lids shall sink to sleep—
And you and I shall meet in Heaven.

Humorous.

"All Hands Below."—A good story is told of a parrot who had lived on board of a ship, but who escaped at one of the Southern ports, and took refuge in a church. Soon afterwards the congregation assembled, and the minister began preaching, saying there was no virtue in them; that every one of them would be lost unless they speedily repented. Just as he uttered the sentence up spoke the parrot from his hiding place:

"All hands below!"

To say that "All hands" were startled would be but a mild way of putting it.—The peculiar voice *from* its unknown source, had much more effect upon them than the parson's voice ever had. He waited a moment, and then, a shade or two paler, he repeated the warning.

"All hands below!" again rang out from somewhere.

The preacher started from his pulpit and looked anxiously around, inquiring if any one had spoken.

"All hands below!" was the only reply, at which the panic-stricken congregation got up, and a moment after they all bolted for the door, the preacher trying his best to be first, and during the time the mischievous bird kept up his yelling—

"All hands below!"

There was one old woman who was lame, and could not get out as fast as the rest, and in a very short time she was left entirely alone. Just as she was about to hobble out the parrot flew down, and alighting on her shoulder, yelled in her ear:

"All hands below!"

"No, no, Mr Devil," shrieked the old woman, "you can't mean me. I don't belong here, I go to the church across the way."

"Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?" "Send it to the editor, of course." "But what are you going to send it to the editor for?" "Cause he says if anybody will send him a club, he will send them a copy of his paper."—The mother came very near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask: "But Tommy, what do you suppose he wants with a club?" "Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful urchin, "unless it's to knock kown subscribers as don't pay for their paper.

Just as a traveler was writing his name on the register of a Leavenworth Hotel, a bedbug sallied out and took its way across the page. The man paused and remarked: "I've been bled by St. Joe fleas, bitten by Kansas city spiders, and interviewed by Fort Scot gray-backs, but I'll be cussed if I was ever in a place before where the bed bugs looked over the hotel register to find out where your room was"

A party of young gentlemen dined sumptuously at a restaurant, and each one insisted on paying the bill. To decide the matter, it was proposed to blindfold the waiter, and the first he caught should pay the bill. He hasn't caught any of them yet.

'My son,' said a fond papa, who was looking over the lesson his son had recited that day, "how did you manage when your teacher asked you to spell metempsychosis?' 'Oh father,' said the boy, 'I just stood spell-bound!'

The word love in the Indian language is "schemlendamourchwager." How nicely it would sound, whispered softly in a woman's ear, "I schemlendamourchwager you."

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,
at the - - BOOKSTORE

JUST PUBLISHED
BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC
FOR
1873.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1, 1872.

ESTABLISHED 1827!
THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper.
INITIAL PAPER,–Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

FOR FALL SOWING!
USE THE
FARMER'S FAVORITE!
LISTAR BROTHERS
BONE MANURE
For Sale by - J. B. RUSSELL, General Agent
No. 16, Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
August 22. 33-2m.

To URIAH HUFFMAN, a non-resident:

You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, viz:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson County.

In the Superior Court.

Roswell A. King. Tenant, Plaintiff, against Uriah Huffman and one Park, whose name is unknown, trading as Huffman and Park, Defendants. } Summons.

To the Sheriff of Davidson County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Uriah Huffham, the defendant above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday of September, 1872, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof. And let the defendant take notice, that if he fails to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of one thousand and eighty-three dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifteen dollars and 24 cents, till paid. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

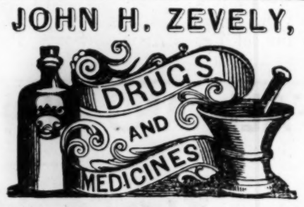
Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 23d day of September, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk.

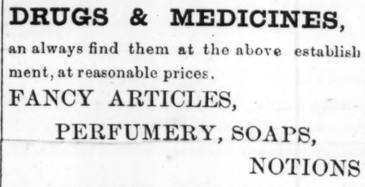
You are also notified that the above named plaintiff has sued out an attachment against your property upon several bonds, executed by you on the 20th day of November, 1848, and various other times to R. A. King. for the sum of one thousand and eighty-three dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-four cents, till paid. Said Warrant of attachment is returnable to the Superior Court of Davidson County, at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday of September, 1872, when and where you are hereby required to answer the complaint.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk.

J. H. WELBORN, S. F. WATKINS, } Attorneys for Plaintiff.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,


POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
in fact everything in his line always on hand
J. H. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM, N. C.

WORTH & WORTH,
GENERAL
Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
H. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure
Horse and Cattle Powders.
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873.
SIXTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,
An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World.
A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity has none of temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the end of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception,–alone and unapproached–absolutely without competition in price and character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides.*

ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when *THE ALDINE* assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition *was more than doubled* during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of *THE ALDINE.*

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest, avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs, or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but, as the usefulness and attractions of *THE ALDINE* can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance doubly sure," by the following unparalleled offer of

PREMIUM CHROMOS FOR 1873.

Every subscriber to the Aldine, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful oil chromos, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures entitled "The Village Belle," and "Crossing the Moor," are 14x20 inches–are printed from 25 different plates, requiring 25 impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $30 per pair in the art stores. As it is the determination of its conductors to keep *THE ALDINE* out of the reach of competition in every department the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate over the signature of the publishers, *guaranteeing* that the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictures of this grade, free to the subscribers to a five dollar periodical, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for *THE ALDINE* itself, the marvel falls little short of a miracle, even to those best acquainted with the achievements of inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November issue of *THE ALDINE.*)

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

will continue under the care of Mr. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, assisted by the best writers and poets of the day, who will strive to have the literature of *THE ALDINE* always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

TERMS.

$3 per annum in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

THE ALDINE will, hereafaer, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be [illegible] the publishers direct, or handed to the [illegible] *without responsibility to the publishers,* [illegible] the certificate [illegible] ture of JAM[illegible]

applying to

JAMES SUTTO[illegible]
58 *MAIDEN LANE,* [illegible] *YORK.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors o the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. PURNELL, L. V. BLUM, } Executors.
Salem N. C., June 6th, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

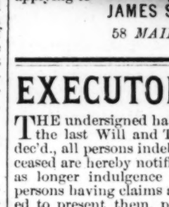
E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING duly qualified as Executor of the last Will of Miss Lucinda Bagge, deceased, all persons having claims against her estate, are notified to present them to me for payment, on or before the 12th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to her estate, are urgently requested to make payment.

THOS. J. WILSON,
Winston, N. C., June 12th, 1872. *Executor.*
25-6w.

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles


CORSETS.
Thompson's Glove Fitting 'G's
" Glove Fitting Ventillating
(The best in the market.)
Fanning's Demi, and Bray' Improved Kid Fitting Skeletons, and a number of other styles.
AT THE
NOTION & VARIETY STORE

Always on hand
A FULL LINE of Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs, Dress Trimmings, Sewing Silks, Skirt Braid, Butrons, Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Towels, Lace Tidies, Slipper Patterns, Shell and Jet Jewelry, Ladies' Underwear, Bustles, Switches and Plaits, Counterpanes, Soaps and Perfumery, in endless variety at the
NOTION AND VARIETY STORE,
17–tf. near Salem Female Academy.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

The People's Press,
(TWENTIETH YEAR.)
A Political and Family Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,
Payable in Advance.

In politics the Press is Conservative and will advocate a conciliatory course.—The News department will always be full. Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, the Markets, &c., will receive due attention. Carefully selected Miscellaneous Reading will always appear in its proper place.—In short, we will spare no pains to make the People's Press one of the most welcome visitors to the family circle.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 7, 1872.

Fancy Goods AND Stationery
we have in great variety, such as
A NEW LOT OF
We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:
HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.
WORLD AT HOME.
PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS
FOR-GET-ME-NOT,
KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.
MEMORY'S GIFT.
RED LINE TENNYSON,
RED LINE LONGFELLOW,
ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.
At the BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,
Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
[illegible] and other Novels, (cheap,)
[illegible] Pocket-Maps, N. C.
[illegible] Diary or Dates.
[illegible] Pictures of Christ.
[illegible] Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

ECLECTIC GALLERY OF Fine Steel Engravings
FOR THE
PORTFOLIO, SCRAP-BOOK, FRAMING, or for PURPOSES OF ILLUSTRATION.
Nearly 300 Different Subjects.
COMPRISING
HISTORIANS, POETS, ARTISTS, WARRIORS, EMPERORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC AND IDEAL PICTURES, Etc.. Etc.

THESE Engravings have appeared in the Eclectic Magazine during the past 25 years. The subjects have been selected with great care on both sides of the Atlantic. They are printed on different sized paper, either small size, 7 by 10, or quarto size, 10 by 12.

Price: Small size, 10c.; quarto size, 15c. A specimen of each size and Catalogue sent on receipt of 25c.; and, on receipt of $1, five of each size will be sent. Catalogues sent Free to any Address.
E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
31–3t 108, Fulton St., New York.

FURNITURE.
Cabinet Furniture and Chairs.
A. C. VOGLER & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.,
ON MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO J. E. MICKEY'S Establishment,
HAVE made arrangements to keep on hand a variety of NORTHERN FURNITURE. Have also constantly on hand home-made work, and make to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES, MATTRESSES, &c., &c., which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He also invites the attention of the public to his assortment of CHAIRS, among which are Cane Seats of every description; Cane and Stool-seat Rockers; Office Chairs; Children's Chairs. Also the best article of Home-made Split Bottoms—all cheap for Cash.

☞ Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and style of Northern Furniture, at short notice.

Catalogues and Price List can be examined by calling at our establishment.

A. C. VOGLER & CO.
Salem, N. C., July 10, 1872. 27–tf.

NOTICE
Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.
Oct15,1872–4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE,
at the BOOKSTORE

LITERARY NOTICE.

An American Novel.

Dr. Holland's serial story, entitled "Arthur Bonnicastle," to be commenced in *Scribner's Monthly* for November, and continued throughout the year, will be autobiographical in form, and in a different vein from the earlier stories of this writer. It will incorporate much of personal experience, abound in interesting incident, and will deal with some of the most important problems of American Life. The illustrations of this story by Miss Halleck will be among the best that have appeared in the Magazine.

Higginson on Hawthorne.

Col. T. W. Higginson will publish a paper on Hawthorne's "Septimius Felton," in the November number of *Scribner's.*

Holland on Hyacinthe.

Scribner's Monthly for November will have an editorial on Father Hyacinthe, in which Dr. Holland strongly defends the priest's recent marriage, and hurls scorn at his protestant revilers.

The Poets of Scribner's Monthly.

The October number of *Scribner's Monthly* contains four poems by women. The writers are Mary E. Bradley, Susan Coolidge, Charlotte F. Bates, Louisa Bushnell. The Press commented on the poetry of the number as being of remarkable excellence.

The poetry of the November number is to be contributed entirely by women. They are: Christina G. Rossetti, Celia Thaxter, "H. H.," Mrs. Whitney and Elizabeth Akers Allen. Here are nine poems by nine different women, and all it is to be presumed of unusual merit.

The December number will contain a Poem by the celebrated English Poet, Robert Buchanan.

More about Stanley.

Edward King of the *Boston Journal*, in the November number of *Scribner's Monthly* will give an account of an expedition among the Spanish Revolutionists, which he took in company with Stanley, the Livingston discoverer.

"The Demons of the Shadow,"

is the title of a curious paper by Moncure D. Conway in the forthcoming number of *Scribner's*, in which he gives what is called "The Natural History of the Devil."

Prayer and Pills.

is the title of one of Holland's Editorials in the November *Scribner.*

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June 16, 1871.–24-tf.

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Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestions* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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